that has parell or beginning beauty and artist

the Union in hopelessly dissolved. In conclusion, he carriedly appealed to the Republicans to give, by amendmente to the Constitution, the rights and the safety to the South which they say they are willing to sealery to the South which they say they are willing to sealery to the South which they say they are willing to sealery to the South which they say they are willing to sealery to the South which they say they are willing to sealer to the commendation of the Border States and Cristenden propositions; however, any plan, of settlement would meet with his approbation.

Recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. KILLINGER (Rep., Penn.) said one system of government had withsteod the corroding touch of years, the assants of faction, and the shock of war. It cannot expire until the power which breathed vitality into its cheeks is annihilated—which was the American people. Revolutionary memories were yet green, and the solemn pledge to its maintenance to our patriotic ancestry, still whispers their inspiration. Its authority continues supreme on all the subjects within the sphere of its jurisdiction and the range of its granted provesse. We are moving in the midst of the revolution which was contemplating the disruption of the Union and overthrow of the Constitution. The cignity of the Government must be asserted and the laws executed at every hazard. To temporize with traitors and begotiate with treason was to admit our system of government to be a failure—to invite anarchy and borrow future trouble. The assumption that the Constitution and hws were no longer operative in a State because of an ordinance was fallactous, and is in conflict with the whole current of anthority. They are not the creation of any one or more States; they are the offering of the people. Will they cous, and is in conflict with the whole current of au-thority. They are not the creation of any one or more States; they are the off-pring of the people. Will they contain within themselves the means of self-preserva-tion, and this is the keystone of our constitutional arch. Disaffection is rapidly spreading in the Border States, and the serpent of seccession must be throttled before it has enfolded in its datady coils those loyal communi-ties. It was a solemn duty to strengthen the hands and nerve the hearts of the Union-loving men in these States. He appealed to the Republican party to give their propesitions candid consideration. Let the Bor-der States maintain the Federal authority, and renounce the theory of the Secessionists for all time to come, and he would meet them half way in a spirit of conciliation. Pennsylvania was the theory of the Secessionists for all time to come, and he would meet them half way in a spirit of conciliation. Pennsylvania was moderate in her views and pacific in her councils. The Constitution was the result of mutual concessions, and in that spirit he would meet all the loyal men in consultation in this grave exigency. But if all efforts fail, he was willing to refer the whole controversy to the people, the source of all power. He objected to the annexation of any more territory. The protection of Slavery would be resisted, and would prove a fountain of bitter waters instead of a healing compromise. The Tegritorial question is practically decided in favor of Free Labor. There is none left for controversy excepting New-Mexico, and its admission would remove the whole subject from Congress forever. This would be the virtual restoration of the Misssouri line. The Homestead policy, and Pacific Railroad would soon pass, and cause the wilderremove the whole subject from Congress for ever. This would be the virtual restoration of the Misseouri line. The Homestead policy, and Pacific Railroad would soon pass, and cause the wilderness to bloom with happy homes, and be the inauguration of an advancing civilization, which will make the whole land vocal with the hum of industry. Better than all, the tariff bill would pass, and be a measure of peace, a bond of Union. All we need to make these measures and prospects available for the prosperity of the country, are the restoration of peace, and the continuance of the Union. It is no time for partisanship. Mere platforms hastily constructed in the excitament of crowded Conventions, would not discharge men from the responsibilities they owe before God and their country. When next the ballot boxes open and send forth their thunderers of vengeance, it would be taken on all the platforms and parties which reject obtainately all propositions of conciliation and peace, and create disgust with the Administration. The hope of relief to the suffering industrial interests, and confidence in the honesty of Mr. Lincoln, carried Penrsylvania, as well as the opposition to Slavery extension. The Abolition element sympathized with the nullifiers and rejoiced in the fulfillment of their joint purpose—the discolution of the Union. He deprecated changes in the organic law, and preferred Congressional legislation to constitutional amendments. Once the door open, fools would rush where angels fear to tread. But the controversy must have a penceful solution. The gulf was not so wide that it cannot be futhomed by mutual forbearance. He cologized Mr. Crittenden as the last of the statesmen which the Whig party gave te the country. He was worthy to wear the mantle of the immortal Clay. He complimented Maryland. Pennsylvania will stand shoulder to shoulder with her patrioic Governor. He gazed with pride on the memorials of putitoits my which adone her Monumental city like altars of devotion, and prayed God that so long as the mute b

Union and Constitution.

Mr. QUARLES (S. Am., Tens.) said that no man sympathized with disunion less than himself. There was no warrant for it in the Constitution. He believed, however, in the sacred right of revolution, maintaining that when a Government become oppressive it was a duty to overthrow it. He speke of the generosity of the South which had given to the North three-fourths of what had been a quired as Slave Territory. He advocated the restoration of the Missouri line, protecting Slavery south of it by Constitutional amendment. This would restore peace as it did in a former time. He preferred Mr. Criticaden's plan, and believed if it were adopted the secoding States would return to the Union, and Tensesce remain firm. This would estile the Slavery question forever.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Ind.) argued to show that no injustice and wrong had been done the South, and that Secession resulted from unfounded complaints and groundless fears. There sever was so causeless a rebellion as this. Nothing can be done that will bring

groundless fears. There never was so cause is a re-bellion as this. Nothing can be done that will bring peace to the country. The difficulty is not in Congress nor in the people. It is in the very existence of Elav-ery; and until Slavery disappears it will be a source of all our woes. Adjourned.

Shocking Accident. Bostos, Friday, Feb. 1, 1861.

An accident of a shocking character occurred at Brookline, N. H., Wednesday night, by the roof of the dw elling of a Mr. Gibson being crushed in by the weight of snow, killing Mr. Gibson, his wife and two dan thters.

The New-Hampshire Commissioners. CONCORD, N. H., Friday, Feb. 1, 1861.

Go v. Goodhue has appointed Amoe Tuck, Ass Fowler, as to Levi Chamberlain, Commissioners to the Convention at Washington on the 4th. They will reach the shi ugton on Sunday.

Rhode Island Legislature. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Feb. 1, 1861. The L egislature has adjourned till the 26th inc.

Urica, Friday, Feb. 1, 1861.

A large e and enthusiastic Union meeting, composed of men of as 'l parties, was held here to night. The Hon. Ward Ha mt presided, and speeches were made by Messra, J. clu T. Seymenr, C. H. Doolittle, Judge Denio, Eh is H. Roberts, and Col. Smith (a veteran of the war e f 1812). The resolutions, unanina saly adopted, a vor conciliation and harmony, and urge apon the Le gislature the passage of the Eobinson resolutions. Union Meeting at Utica.

The Aboi litionists and the Mayor of Albany. ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 1, 1861.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 1, 1861.

Mayor Thatcher to prevent the meeting of abolitioned to prevent the meeting of abolitioned week, for fear of a riot, he replies by stating that he has a neither authority nor inclination to interrupt freedom of speech; that he has no fear of a riot in the orderly city of Albany, and that the best way to treat the abolitionists is to leave them alone, and give them no capital by creating an excitement shout the m.

Budden Death of an Army Officer.

POUT JERUSS, N. Y., Friday, Feb. 1, 1861.

A man, who is supposed to be, from letters and papers found in his possession, Lieut. B. D. Forsyth, of the United States Army, was found dead in his bed this morning at the Delaware House in this place. He is supposed to have friends in or near Quiney, Ill., and in New-York Ch'y, as he has letters in his possession treeted to him at both places. Any information as to is friends will be gladly received by the Coroner of is place.

The Jackalow Case.

TRENTON, Friday, Feb. 1, 1861.

to Jackalow trial, for robbery on the high seas, closed to-day. Col. Cannon fluished a most able ment on the part of the Government.

d be Jury had but two points to consider—the descend counts, charging Jackalow with the of the Leets, and by force, of gold and silver habile, and one coat; and on the second taking the coat. He can d first an robbery coin, ba count, of taking the coat.

ing the coat.

ery was an afterthought, after the murbe nothing more than larceny. If the
committed with the intention of taking
nit was volver. der, it wou marder was d the prisoner gulty, then they must ality of the robbery. The Jury went

t yet agreed. The Court stands ad

Maryland.

a mice of the states, was called to night in Maryland frastitute, and was largely attended. Mosers. Morris, Teakel, Wallace, and R. M. McLean addressed the

Resolutions were passed denouncing the course of Gov. Hicks in refusing to call a Convention; denying his authority to send delegates to Washington; also to make arrangements for electing delegates to the City Convention to elect delegates to the State Convention, to give expression of the views of Maryland in the pra-

Secession meeting in Norfolk. Nonvolk, Friday, Feb. 1, 1861.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of secessionists met at Ashland Hall last night, Speeches strongly favoring immediate secession were made. Norfolk will give a large vote for secession on Monday next. The State of Virginia will decide doubtless on the 14th or 15th inst. Plans are on foot to suit the anthorities of the State in case of Secession taking the public property. One of them is to moor the United States brig Dolphin off the United States magazine at Fort Forfolk. The Dolphin is now receiving her armamen

for this purpose at the Navy-Yard.

Mr. Oliver, the gunner spoken of in The Heroid o Weduceday will hardly have the nerve to resist the authorities of the State in the attempt to take the magazine. There is not one electric train connected with it The threat is laughed at here.

Nova-Scotia Legislature.

Halifax, Friday, Feb. I, 1861.
The Legislature convened yesterday. The Governor's speech was wholly local. There was a slight surplus of revenue, and the Governor proposed the extension of railway and steamer communication along the coast. Mr. McDonald was elected Speaker.

Military.
St. Louis, Friday, Feb. 1, 1861.
Major Bell, commander of the arsenal at this city, has been super-eded by Capt. Joyce, who chters upon his duties Monday next. Chricaco, Friday, Feb. 1, 1861.

A fire last night in the hardware store of Rubel Brothers damaged the stock to the amount of \$15,000;

fully insured.

Attos, Ill., Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861.

A fire this evening destroyed the building occupied by Wm. M. Hart, dry-goods dealer, and the grain warehouse of L. Dawson & Co. Loss \$25,000; fully

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY.

Frem Our Own Correspondent. ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 1, 1861. The Convention had adjourned to 91, but 10 o'clock arrived before order was duly instituted. Something was evidently wrong with the Committee on Resolu tions that delayed their report, and the Convention proposed to entertain itself in some other way. Dele rate Suffern of Rockland, moved that so much of Mr Soward's speech of yesterday as had been published in The Argus, be read by the Secretary. This novel The Argus, be read by the Secretary. This novel proposition in a Democratic Convention, was quite reished by the delegates, and a jump was made from Seward to Tremain, who was called spon to speak, and responded with alacrity. He started with the declaration that in his view this was not a party Convention, but before he had spoken ten minutes, was fully hannehed into an arraignment of Republicans generally, which was the main burden of his speech throughout. He would, however, except a large portion of the rank and file. It was the leaders who had possession of the party, and missepresented the mass of the party. But he thanked God that here and there was a bright exception. Lucius Robinson of Chemney Igreat cheering laid early introduced a measure of compromise, and manfully sustained it, in spite of causes dictation. And there was one other—a man who had contributed more than any other one bundred men to defeat the Democratic party, who fausished three-fourths of the intellect and brains of the Republican party—I mean Thurlow Weed [tremendous cheering and continued applause]—who now risce above his party, and stood with us for conciliation and compromise. Here he began to warm up and let ou a little steam. He wanted a chance to get at the people, and arked, he demanded, most emphatically and imperiously demanded, that the question of the solution of this difficulty should be submitted to the people. He would have it, whether or no. For one, he sid not breither to say, that are a head of the believed that he had the believed the the leavest that he had the second that he had the believed that he had the believed the the leavest that he had the believed the the leavest that he had the second that he had the believed the the leavest that he had the second that he oposition in a Democratic Convention, was quite he did not hesitate to say that need should seem clen be embreed against the seceding States, and he believed that the Democracy of this State would never consent that, by the action of this state would never consent that, by the action of this party in power, a seceding Sade should directly or indirectly be compelled to remain in the Union. The enthusiastic and prolotages cheering that greeted this revolutionary continuous account him to go further and offer the

seculing Skate should directly or indirectly be compelled to remain in the Union. The enthusiastic and prolonzage cheering that greeted this revolutional revolutions are interested the revolution and the revolution of the character that the Union was already dissolved, if its only subsetion depended upon the enforcement of the laws of the United States within the slaveholding States; and for one, he believed that, in view of the Change in the position of our public affairs, they had abundant reason for their course; and never, never would be consent to quietly submit and see the power of this State used to coerce them to submit to it. [Wild-enthusiasm, throwing of hats, and loud yelling.]

If that is treavon, make the moet of it," said Mr. Tremsin.

He was followed by James S. Thayer, who, encouraged by the applause that greeted Tremain's boldest styps, started at once in advance, and boldly dived state to imagine and talk treason, although not daring to give it full scope. He took the same ground as Seymour and Tremain had taken, demanding a Convention of the Constitution was considered as a constitution of the consent to the medical continuous control of the laws was once imagunated, revolution would not be confined to the Save States. We would go directly to the people, and a Convention authorized, by the people, would take the question into its own hardes, and never should the power of this State best to the interest of our fairness that the earliest cate the carbon the fairness of the constitution of the Convention, a compliance with the request of the Legislature of this State were two sides to this question; and if it not granted, then should we teach these Black Republicates that the carbon the interests of our desirable day.

He that is treason, and as forested by the deplacement of the control o pecple, and a Convention authorized, by the peo-ple, would take the question into its own hands, and never should the power of this State be used to imbrue the arms of the nation with the bleed of our brethren, nor should it moisten the soil of our plantations. And he would give notice to the party impower that the first drop of American blood shed by the General Government, and we, the Democracy, would show them the French Revolution, with its palicy reversed; and if the guillotine of exercion should be erected, the first blood that flowed from it should be that of the authors of that policy. (Renewed cheer. that of the authors of that policy. [Renewed ing.] The people are the real overeigns, and there could be no treason where the people were the actors. AE he asked of the Republican Legislature, was to get could be no treason where the people were the actors. AE he asked of the Republican Legislature, was to get out of the way. Diogenes had but one request of Alexander—to stand from between him and the sun. Let the Alexander of the North—the Republican party—get from between us and the people. [Mem. by Reporter—Had we not better wait and hear what the people say to that arrangement?] He would ask the Southern States to stay in the Union and stand by the Democratic party, relying on the justice that the feture would give them. [He forget that, like the Irishman, it was just that same they were a fesied of.] He would ask them to stay and rely on the "National Democracy of the North" to adjust their difficulties within the Union. But if they could not, by any and every concession, he personded to remain under Republican rule, then they must go peaceably. Not only will the Democracy refuse to be responsible for it, but they will not allow a forcible detention of any State. If it comes to this, then we will show that revolution can communice at home. [Another burst of applause.] It would not be the Democratic party alone that would carry this movement. Patriotic men, who voted for Mr. Lincoln, were ready to act with them. In addition to those homorable names before alluded to was that of Simon Cameron [loud cheers], who had yot only usen from the valley of party to the level of patriotism, but had advanced to the hights where he new stood side by side with Crittenden and Donglas.

At the close of Mr. Thayer's revolutionary oration, the Cemmittee on Resolutions reported. From the revolutionary tendency of at least two of the speeches, and the hearty response that the most lawless suggestions received from the Convention, I must confess and the hearty response that the most lawless and

revolutionary tendency of at least two of the speeckes, and the hearty response that the most lawless suggestions received from the Convention, I must confess that I was not prepared for the tone that pervades the resolutions, although I might have been, had I restleted that Seymour, Ludlow, and other cool, sagacious heads were on that Committee. As it was, the resolutions were twice printed for presentation to the Convention, and thrice altered before finally reported. I must concertifate those gentlemen, and the whole I must congretulate those gentlemen, and the whole Convention, that they have so well succeeded in pre-Convention, that they have so well succeeded in pre-venting from goin, on record a true and faithful tran-script of the spirit that seemed to animate the Conven-tion. The resolutions were in several particulars amended from the report, and the attempt made in some other instances, which were unsuccessful. This was signally the case with a proposed amendment to strake out that part of the resolution, but relates to the Crit-

inden proposition, and call on the Legislature to an therize a Convention to suggest, recodes, which was the burden of every speech it, the Convention.

While the Convention was deliberating on the resolutions, L. J. Tildrat made a moving and effective speech, judging from the rapidity with which is cleared

When the last resolution was reached, the coate

between the two classes represented in the Convention first took patent form, although an acute observer might have seen glimmerings of it at earlier periods.

Mr. Ulshoffer moved to amend the resolution, so that the General Government, as well as the Secessionists, should be called upon to stay its hands, and leave the sword unabscatted, and language and language in the content of the content the General Government, as well as the Secessonists, should be called upon to stay its hands, and leave the sword unsheathed, until patriotism shall resume its sway, which called up an unimated and eloquent second speech from Thayer, who, as he had done in his regular speech, denounced the humbug of the enforcement of the laws as a cunning trap by which the Republicans were laring on Democrats to their destruction; and, in answer to one who suggested that the General Government had not drawn the sword, and that the spirit of the resolutions contemplated that it should not until all measures of conciliation shall have failed: "Nor shall it lien," thundered Thayer; "the arms of the General Government shall never be wielded to coerce a seceding State." He would re ist it by every means in our power. Mr. Thayer is the spokesman of that party in the Convention imbued with the Revolution ary spirit, and the impulses of the majority are with him, as would also be their votes if clearer-eighted and more politic men were not on the watch. J. B. Skinhim, as would also be their votes if clearer-eighted and more politic men were not on the watch. J. B. Skin-ner endeavered to impair the influence of Thayer's ap-peat; but if he made any impression it was more than restored by a speaker who followed on the revo-lucionary side, when a tall, thin form arese with an almost spectral paleness, but with the glance of an eagle. He was called to take the stand, and as he came up from the gloom of his place under the gal-leries, I recognized the venerable George W. Chinton, looking as he was the representative of the Democ-racy of the past—of the days of Andrew Jackson. leries, I recognized the venerable George W. Cliuton, looking as he was the representative of the Democracy of the past—of the days of Andrew Jackson. This was a critical time. I doubt whether even the cloquence of Horatio Seymour, who was keenly alived his duty, and was watching his opportunity, would have been able to restrain the impetaosity of the mass, who were evidently with Thayer and his views. But Cliuton not only checked the masses; he set the managers reflecting; and more thinking, and of the hardest kind, was done in that body, in the ten minutes that followed, than had been done during all the rest of the resisions of the Convention. They were told that the lowed, than had been done during all the rest of the sessions of the Convention. They were told that the Union meant the Government, and that the Union must be preserved; when he said that, he meant it in the sense that Andrew Jackson meant it. Very faint cheers at the name of Jackson. What were they talking about? Did they not know that whole communities ing about? Did they not know that whole communities were in rebellion against the Government? No," "No," resounded from all parts of the hall; "No trebellion, only revolution," and other similar cries resounded throught the Convention. "I tell you," said Jadge Clinton, "escession is rebellion, and no government can exist for a day that cannot put down rebellion against its authority." The true pi ture of the state of things portrayed by him, and which had been most carefully blinked by every other speaker, created an uneariness evident in all quarters, and smally the Judge was called from the past to the present, from the Democrat of the days of a genuine democracy to the Democrat of to-day—from the man to the delegate, by a call to order, which is the first and solitary instance in the whole proceedings of the Convention of a speaker keing thus admont hed. The impulse of the stance in the whole proceedings of the convention of speaker being thus admont led. The impulse of the moment thus sudely checked, the Judge sat down, when the mover of the amendment withdrew it. Mr. Thayer, who had seconded it, said that, as he had been shown the resolution, in spirit, contained his idea, he concurred in the withdrawal, and having thus covered his retreat, bottled up his incipient treaton for a

red his retreat, bottled up his incipient treason for a note fitting occasion.

All the resolutions being adopted, the Convention ook a recess until 4 o'clock.

The following are the resolutions reported:

Essered, That the crisis into which the country has been arown by the country of the country has been arown by the country of second passboar, and which has already resulted in the declared seconds of ris States, and the threatened cooperation of nearly all the other States of the South with thour, the selected of convenient property and of the Federal Softness—the confronting of the disanceted States and of the Federal covernment in the stitute and with the armunent of civil war—is to such a nature as, raising all particle citizens above evil war—is to such a nature as, raising all particle citizens above. is stone these value if the may be exerted or their further exercised.

That, in the opinion of this Convention, the work

Resolved. That, is the operation of this can be addressed by the addressed between the first an infederacy or in adhering members in the seconding States is ivitiwar. Civil was well worrestors the Union, but will defect, overer, its restoration.

Resolved, Their we can look for the restoration of the Union detection inviscement on of the Consistation only to the continuance of that spirit of conciliations and concession in which they were founded, and that there is nothing in the nature of residing the ultimate of residing the ultimate of residing the ultimate of the Consistation and concession in which there is not the continuance of the properties of the ultimate of residing the ultimate of residing the ultimate of residing the ultimate of residing the ultimate of residence in the ultimate of residence in the ultimate of residence in the ultimate of the ultimate o compounder usels as by the grantice of our Coveriment, base been resorted to in the settlement of disputed claims over with foreign nations; their while our Covernment, believing the filter to the Veritories in the certis eastern and north-weatern por-tions of the Union, which were riven up to Great Britain, was clear and inducationable; yet for the purpose of saving the pro-piction of the visit of var, it surrendered a portion of extractions are terminery, and since a part of the Lendinian purphase, exceeding in value all the domain which the South demands in your occu-pation; that beying conceded thus much to a foreign nation, it would be mountained for related to settle claims between the per-ple of our ewen land, and arent destruction from our common country, by a citalize congruence.

Heaviers, That Proposed is a defined that the description of a policy which shall be analyzers; to the efforts to adjust these continued.

Washington Hunt, Annued, Parker, Charles O'Conor and Sunned J. Tilden, as such Commissioners on the part of the friends of conciliation in the States New-York.

Resolved, Fending these remedial measures, we implore the States in the attitude of secession, to stay the sword and save the Nation from Civil War, until the "soher second thought," of the people of all the States can be rendered efficient, in perfecting the work of compounite and in the restoration of Pescs. To the Senthern States which have not secreded we also carnestly appeal, to join hands with us in staying the progress of dissolution, and in pupuling the minds of our countrymen to meet on sone-common ground, where they may preserve to themselves and their, pesterly that Constitution and Union which has been fraught with so much happiness to this people.

On the second resolution being read, Chancellor Walworth appeared on the platform, and he was received

worth appeared on the platform, and he was received with an outburst of eathusiastic applause. He said he could not resist coming here to enter his protest against civil war. I have seen the horrors of such a conflict said he; I know the horrors of a foreign war, and they are nothing as compared with the horrors of a civil war. It would be as bratal, in my opinion, to send as brutal, in my opinion, to send men to butcher our own brothers of the Southern States, as it would be to massacre them in the Northern States. We are told, however, that it is our duty to, and we must, enforce the laws. But why—and what laws are to be enforced! There were laws that were to be enforced in the time of the American Revolution, and the British Parliament and Lord North sent armies here to enforce them. But what did Washington say in regard to the enforcement of these laws! That man—honored at home and abroad more than any other man on earth ever was honored—did he go for enforcing the laws! No, he went to resist laws that were oppressive against a free people, and against the injustice of which they rebelled. Did Lord Chatham go for enforcing the laws! No; he gloried in defense of the liberties of America. He made that memorable deplaration in the British Parliament, "If I was an American citizen, instead as I am, an Englishman, I never "would submit to such laws—a.ver, never, never!" Such is the spirit that animates our Southern brethren, and shall we war upon them for it. No, we must avert civil war if possible, and I close by exhorting my brethr, in to do all in their power to avert civil war. Concession, conciliation, anything but that—and no man among us, in his dying hour will regret that his sonscience is chear, and that he can lay his hand upon the besom of my country the horrible blow of a civil 'war.'

Mr. W. H. Carrell, 'took the floor, and appealed to men to butcher our own brothers of the Southers States, as it would be to massacre them in the Northern

Overland route, to London.

Mr. W. H. Carroll , ook the floor, and appealed to the North to stay its ha, ad ere it did any act to plunge the country into civil , var. When he had closed, a unanimous call was made , or the adoption of the second resolution, against civil w, v, by acclamation, and it was carried with a burst of a, oplause. The Convention reassembled at \$\(^4\)p. m.

The President presented a comm unication from the Taumany Hall delegation, as follows:

The Hen. And J. Paren. Chairson, etc.—Dear Sir Prior to the passage of the resolution, adapted this day by the Demoratic State Convention, sept tog the Ben. Hearth Segment State Convention, sept tog the Ben. Hearth Segment State Convention are the course we have been constrained to reside our views on the course we have been constrained to reside that the action taken yeslesday was not intended to impair the rights of Tammany Hall, but that the Convention was intended to embrace the conservative Union men of all part political divisions, without reference to questions of party or gamizations. This being the sense of the Convention over which you preside, have the satisfaction of any part that this delignation in this communication is to communication. It is the wish of our Delegation have determined they can, consistently with their settle difference to question was intended to embrace the conservative Union men of all party or gamizations. This being the sense of the Convention over which you preside, I have the satisfaction of any part that this deligation have determined they can, consistently with their settle difference to question of any party or gamizations. This being the sense of the Convention and party or gamizations. This being the sense of the Convention and party or gamizations. The being the sense of the Convention over which you preside, have the satisfaction of any that this deligation have determined they can, consistently with their settle of the Convention over which you preside the communication of any party or gamizations.

The FRENCH WAR PREPARATIONS.

The FRENCH WAR PREPARATIONS.

RUSSIA.

It is stated that that the Russlan Government had sent a circular to its Ministers abroad, to be communicated to the Courts to which they are accredited, remonstrating, if not protesting, against the warlike projects attributed to the German Governments relations.

The communication above referred to war read, and

The communication above referred to war, read, and the Tanmany Hall Delegation returned to their sears in the Convention.

Thomas J. Fields of New-York, then by consent read the resolutions, which had occar adopted by the Tanmany delegates, and moved heir adoption.

A delegate moved to lay those on the table.

Gov. Seymour seconded the motion not out of disrespect, he said, to the Tanmany delegation, but as the best way of disposing of the resolutions, since other resolutions had been adopted by the Convention.

Mr. Fields then withdrew his motion for the adoption of the Tanmany resolutions, and moved that they be because of the resolutions are the proceedings of this Convention, and entered on the minutes.

Gov. Seymour said that by kaying the resolutions on the table they became part of the proceeding. The resolutions were then laid on the table. A resolution was adopted to print 5,000 copies of the

Mr. Cook of New-York moved that the thanks of

Mr. Cook of New-York moved that the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Hon. Simon Cam-eron, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, for the noble stand he has taken for the Union. Adopted. Ex-Chancellor Walworth moved a similar vote to the Hon. John J. Crittenden, United States Senator from Kentucky. Adopted with a clamation.

On motion of Samuel J. Tilden, a Committee was ap On motion of Samuel J. Tilden, a Committee was appointed to correspond with Democrats of other States
on the subject of a general Convention to amend the
Constitution of the United States. The following is
the Committee: Was. Kelly, Was. Cassily, J. B.
Plumb, Lyman Tremain, and Edward Cooper.
Judge Hart moved that in default of the National
and State Legislatures to adopt the measures suggested
by the resolutions of the Convention, this body may
again assemble at the call of the President.
The motion was adopted.

The motion was adopted.

The following Committee was appointed to present the resolutions of the Convention to Congress and the State Legislature: The Hon. Horatio Seymour, ex-Chanceller Walworth, Gen. Ledyerd, Bishop Perkins,

and H. D. Barto.

The following Committee was appointed to memorialize the State Legislature: Judge Willard. Judge Paige. J. H. Prentiee, Darius A. Ogden, and George B. Gunness.

A vote of thanks was then passed ranninously to

Judge Packer and the other officers of the Convention.

Judge Parker briefly returned Lie thanks for the
hener done him, when the Convention adjourned sine
die, but subject to the call of the President.

THE WIFE-PCISONING CASE.

The trial of William Abson for the murder of his wife by poison was continued yesterday, in the Hudson County (New-Jeres,) Court, before Judge Ogden and Associate Judgea Fink and Pope. The Court room was intensely crowded, and the gallery was almost enwas intensely or wided, and the gallery was almost on-tirely occupied by ladies. Nearly the entire forence ression was occupied in the cross-examination of Dr. Quidor. Are Bloy was recalled, and testified that Mrs. Absert, a short time previous to her death, gave her a smeil piece of salve, requesting that it should be shown to Dr. Boyth. Witness complied with her re-quest, and subsequently handed it to Coroner Gaffusy. [This is the piece of salve referred to by Prof. Dore-mus as laying contained accession.]

I has in the piece of salve relected to dy Frontiers as having contained arsenia.]

I m. Taylor deposed to having seen Julia Kennedy and Mr. and Mrs. Abson had Summer, on a Sarday evening, at the Mill-Dreck hidge, the two latter appeared to be controling.
Previously the own scalen. Judge Ogdon recommended to the jury, that in their conversations with each other respecting the effect which the estimacy from time to time makes, they should be very grantled, and that more of them should commit.

e jury, that is their conversations is time to time makes, they and be very graried and that more of them should commit is enselves in advance to their fellows, or even to themselves, by a formation or capression of as opinion as to what the small relief of the trial should be.

Mr. Mariah Busston of Canal street, Jersey City, deposed to sixing been shown a degeneractype of Mr. Abson and Joha Kendy, this was stone Mrs. Abson's death; the was not certain hether they were on the asance piste or not.

Mrs. Mary Roos deposed to having seen Mr. Abson and Julia see ber in Newark avenue, late one night, last Fall.

Dr. Booth, being recalled, testified that he gave the nest certificate to Mr. Abson, on the Friday enemy, as before stated, he accounts of for the mistake by being command at the time, from hardy been up for the three nights previous. Mrs. Mary K. Bennett, close have some the third on the laterally newload to Mrs. A 's death. Mr. Abson called at her many the hope date had come down stairs (she being city) for the laterally newload to one brought her down feet trut. On the reseasantination, witness admitted that Abson taked herself out hoshing just of his house about wo years ago, and forthade leit core ing there, nice, that she had told his wife in anger hat he head soil just of his house about wo years ago, and forthade leit core ing there, nice, that she had told Abson that his wife was in the heids of meeting a mha at he, Genett's house, but that there was no truth in it.

The evidence on the part of the State was then closed. Thirty witnesses in all were on the stand.

Mr. A. O. Zabrissie these opened the case on the part of the defence. He admitted that the state had proved that Mrs. Abson cited of curvulcions, and alone with her heaband. They had seen she had died of strychnine, but it was not known

Alson was known to have precared poison. They had not shown that there we are improper intercourse between defendant and Jolia Kemsody.

On the part of the defense they had but little evidence to ofter: Mr. Alson came from Europe about ten years since, and some after his arrival took up the occupation of market gardener in the locality where he now resides; his hist wife soon after died, and helyobesqueutly was married to deceased, by whom had four children, they would show that Mrs. Abson was in the habit of procuring drugs to procure abortion; that she was suffering with a disease, and admitted to her hashand, and come of her relative, that she had been unfaitful, and under a promise of repeateurs and reform was still living with her husband. The commel then referred to the channotances of taking the medicine, its effects, and also the relations existing between Mr. Abson's family and Julis Kennedy. He felt convinced that with the evidence before them, the Jury would not have the local doubt of Mr. Abson's innoces & Mrs. Ann. Sterie was then called on the stand, and soon after the Court edjourned.

A large and spirited meeting of the Sixteenth World Republican Association was held last evening at the Headquarters, No. 245 Eighth avenue, Alexander McLeod, President, in the chair, and Henry C. Packe. Secretary. The President, in a few pertinent remarks. referred to the excited condition of the country, vindicating the course of those who have steadfastly refused to make any concessions to the Slave Power, and pledging the Association and the Ward to stand by each and every principle of the Republican platform the bitter end. The speaker said that the Association still believed, and were ready to maintain, the sentiment which, until recently, was the battle-cry of all parties in all sections of the country, placed upon the banners of every faction in the recent struggle, "The Union must and shall be preserved." He was opposed to the purchase of the inauguration of Lincoln and Hamlin by compromises and concessions to the Slavedriving Sham Democracy. At the conclusion of Mr. McLeod's remarks, Judge Bull offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That we embrace this occasion to renew our fidelity to the great principles of the Republican party, particularly the freedom of our National Territories for the settlement and cupy-ment of the Freemen of the whole nation; that we will oppose each and every attempt of the Slave Power, its aiders and abet-tors, to coerce the North into the restriction and compromise of these principles, which are fundamental to our liberties, and which have received a hearty approval of the people of this Re-midlic.

public.

Resolved, That this meeting heartily indorse and cordially re-Resolved. That this meeting hearthy indores and cordially recommend to the members of the Seinte and Assembly of this
State the claims of the Hon. Honzer Greeness of the Hon. William H. Sewann in the Senate of the United
States, as a gentleman who has proved his attachment to the
principles of the Republican party by a fearless and consistent
course, and devotion to the cause of Freedom; an efficient
champion of Free Labor, and a gentleman whose election would secure to the citizens of this City, State, and Nation, an honest,
cayable, and worthy representatives.

Resolved, That our representatives in the Senate and Assembly, Messrs, MANIGKER and SHERWOOD, he requested to use
their best efforts to secure by word and vote his election to the
United States Senate, and that a copy of these resolutions be
forwarded to them by the efficers of this Association, and the
same be published in the Republican journals of this city.

The reading of the resolutions awakened considerable enthusiusm, and they were frequently available.

ie enthusiasm, and they were frequently applauded.

After addresses by several members of the Association.

the meeting adjourned. The Hon. Samuel Lilly of New-Jersey, the newlyappointed Consul-General to India, in place of the Hon Charles Hufnagle, deceased, sails to-day at noon in the Arago, He goes to London, thence, via the European

Passengers Arrived

In itemship drabia, from Licerpool—P. Keernean, P. Charleson, Buak, J. E. Hart, A. Henderson, McGreery, Stewart, Edgerten and daught et, herry, Mr. and Mrs. Meyerheim, Mr. and Mrs. Menener, Mr. and Mrs. Menen and infant. Mr. and Mrs. Silliat, Bell, John Ro. v. Daniel, Fellx Bein, Whipple, Siebert, Mortel Bacharack, Ve. derret, E. Schleidt, Winser, Palmer, Ralli, A. McLeen, Dunham, Melliss, Phillipin, Hilger, Sotton, Shaw. Roseny, Horn, Hudsen and Griend, Mr. Meyerheims, infant and starse, D. Stirrat, Lemb, B. von Sternberg and servant, Dupent, Vesham, Master Martiney, Newham, Waterbury, John Smith, Mise E. O'Conner, W. O. Jones, J. Letes, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Goillet, Thomas Nach.

Cen. Klapka Preparing a Rising in Hungary.

The Royal Mail steamship Arabin, Captain Stone which sailed from Liverpool at 10% a. m. on the 19th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 20th Jan.,

arrived here last evening.

The steamer United Kingdom, with the same dates rought by the Arabis, passed Cape Race yesterday. The Anglo-Saxon arrived off Londonderry on the norning of the 18th of January, and reached Liver-

pool early on the 19th. The Fulton arrived at Southampton on the afternoon f the 18th of January.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A report was current that a considerable reduction in the British army will be made at the end of the financial year, and that the army estimates to be presented to Parliament are being prepared in accordance

sented to Parliament are being prepared in accordance with that latention.

Mr. Baring had succeeded Earl de Grey in the Under Secretaryship for War.

The Lendon Post contradicts the report that the English gardsons in the Mediterranean had been strengthened by additional troops, and says that no increase whatever had been made in their strength.

The London Times, in a lender on the political crisis in America, regards the lates, news as the most important yet received, and taken up his residence at Camb, and a for the purpose of pursuing his collegiate, stocked.

decis. Intelligence bed reached England that one of the

Antelligence bed reached England that one of the smaller Bahama Is-lands was, in December, visit ed by the captain and crew of a slaver, who had been wrecked on a neighboring reef, and who, after forcing the keepers of the English light-house to assist them in disembarking 500 Africans, obtained possession of a colonial schooner, on which they procured a large vessel, which returned with them and carried off the living cargo before the force, which the Governor, on hearing the intelligence, had dispatched for the rescus, could prove.

FRANCE.

The Mosticur makes the following explanation relative to the French fleet before Gaeta:

"The object of sending the squadron of evolutions before Gaeta, was to prevent King Francis the Second finding himself suddenly invested by land and by sea in the fortress to which he had withdrawn. The Emperor wiseled to show a mark of sympathy to a Prince, cruelly tried by fortune; but his Majesty, true to the principle of non-intervention, which has been the side guide to his conduct toward Italy since the peace of Villa Franca, did not precent to assume an active part in a political straigle. By prolongating itself beyond the provisions which gave rise to it, this demonstration miturally assumed a cifferent character. The presence the provisions which gave rice to it, this demonstration maturally assumed a different character. The presence of our flag, destined solely to cover the retreat of 1 is Sicilian Majersy under conditions of a nature to shield his dignity, became looked upon as an encouragement to resistance, and assumed the shape of material support. Hence incidents soon occurred which imposed upon the Communder-in-Chief of the squadron the obligation of reminding the Neapelineas as well as the Piedmontese of the part of strict neutrality prescribed to him, and which it was almost impossible for him to maintain. It was more important for the Government of the Emperer not to accept the responsibility of such a position, as frank and retterated declarations did not allow of any misrepresentation of his intentions. Since the end pero not to accept the responsably of an a postas frank and reterated declarations did not allow of
any misrepresentation of his intentions. Since the end
of October, in fact, Vice-Admiral Tinan was instructed
to inform King Francis II, that our vessels could not
remain indefinitely before Gaéta as passive spectators
of a struggle which would only lead to a greater effusion of blood. The same intimation was made repeatedly to his Sicilian Majesty, whose courage had so completely saved his honor in the case. Menatime, the
circumstances we have alluded to have assumed a more
serione aspect, and wishing to conciliate the requirements of a policy of neutrality with the first idea
which induced him to procure for King Francis II, the
means of a free departure, the Government of the Emperor has made itself the intermediary of a proposition
of armistice which has been nequiesced in by the two
belligerent parties. Stopped de facto on the 8th of the
present month, hostilities will remain suspended till
the 18th of January, and it is also at that date that 19th of January, and it is also at that date that e-Admiral de Tinan will leave Gaēta."

following warlike announcement is from Bal-

liers lithographic sheets:

Hers differentially streets at this moment in our arrscrafts. Although there is no indication of war breaking out, preparations are being made for every contingency. All soldiers not considered capable of enduring a campaign are about to be sent to the depots of their regiments, and their places are to be filled with efficient men who have already served for six or seven months. The army will be ready to commence a cam-paign in the month of March. I repeat that these are merely measures of precaution, which it is to be hoped future events will render unnecessary. As to the notice published by the Minister of War, which orders notice published by the Minister of War, which orders field officers to supply themselves with houses by the lat of February next, it is a more standing order which is published annually at this period."

It has been usual only to call out half the number of recruits annually voted, the remaining half being only

recruits annually voted, the remaining half being only liable to serve in case of extraordinary need, bet the Moniteur de l'Armée publishes a circular from the Minister of War, giving directions that by the express command of the Emperor every man of the contingent voted is to be called to arms at once, and assigned to a particular regiment. The recruits will then be divided into two portions, the first of which will serve regularly as before, while the second will be drilled during three months of the first year, two months the second year, and one month the third year, being all the time equipped like the regular army, and receiving the same pay.

pay.

It is stated that the Bank of France had experienced a further drain of gold to the amount of £300,000 or £400,000 stering since the publication of its monthly return in the week preceding.

The Lendon Times states that the Bank of France had entered into an agreement with the Imperial Bank of St. Petersburg analogous to that recently effected with the Bank of England for the exchange of a certain sum of silver for gold. The amount is 30,000,000 of france. of francs.

The Pays says that the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Laccoui

would arrive in Paris on the 25th January.

The Paris correspondent of The London Herald says it may be relied upon that a bill will be laid before the Corps Legislatif early in the session for a levy of 150,000 men, being an increase from last year of 50,000—the army to be increased by 17 additional

regiments of infantry.

The Paris Bourse on the 18th was dulf and drooping.

Rentes closed at 67.29.

ITALY.

Hostilities continued suspended at Gaëta, but the Paris correspondent of The London Post telegraphs that it was believed the fire would be resumed on Monday, the 21st January, and that the Sardinians are resolved to attack by sea without delay.

Three French vessels of war from Gaëta had arrived at Toulon, and on the 17th there was but one French ship remaining off Gaëta.

The reactionary bands in the Abruzzi had been beaten, and the disturbances suppressed.

Baron Poerio had been consulted upon the formation of a new Administration at Naples, and the fact had produced an excellent effect there. The new Council of Lieutenancy includes: Liberio Romano, Interior:

produced an excellent effect there. The new Council of Lieutenancy includes: Liberio Romano, Interior; D'Aossa, Justice; Spaveata, Police; Laterza, Finance; Imbrani, Public Instruction; Mancini, Ecclesiastical Affairs; and Oberti, Public Works.

A letter from Naples says that Garibaldi had written to seme of his friends there, saving that he should probably go to Constantinople before long.

The tendency to a war in the Spring was said to be abscheduled.

slackening in Italy.

Some arrests had taken place at Rome, on account of the political demonstrations in the Apollo Theater.

DENMARK.

The Berlingske Tidende of Copenhagen announces that the Minister for War has caused the whole of the Infantry to be supplied with rifled muskets, and that steps have been taken to increase the number of horses the military purposes, and for the speedy recalling of the soldiers on furlough. The same journal also says that preparations are being made for the evacuation of the arse, as of Rendeburg. The military corps of engineers has been ordered to submit to the Government.

METALTE OF STROPS

It is stated that that the Russlan Government had sent a circular to its Ministers abroad, to be communicated to the Courts to which they are accredited, remonstrating, if not protesting, against the warlike projects attributed to the German Governments relative to the designs of Prussia on Denmark. It shows that the state of Southern Europe is sufficiently complicated without exciting any more difficulties in the North.

TURKEY.

THE LATEST.

[By Teles rept to Queenstown.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sur day, Jan. 20.—Sir Thos. Edward Colebrooke, bart. M. P. for Langrashire, will probably be selected to masse the address in the House of Commons in answer to the speech from the Throne.

Lov., nos. Saturday, Jan. 19.—Extreme depression. provails in the market; owing to a pressure of salest by speculative holders, all stocks have failed. The Funds show steadiness, but an improvement of I was not sustained.

The death of Lord Elphinstone is announced.

Green to day.
Turis, Jan. 20.—The whole French squadron had

left Gaeta.
Genoa, Saturday, Jan. 19.—The Courrier Mercan-GENOA, Satorday, Jan. 19.—The Courrer Merana-tile publishes letters from Naples, dated 15th inst., stat-ing that several thousand Bourbonians, under the com-mand of General Leora, and entered the Neapolitan provinces through the Roman territory and defeated the less numerous Italian forces near Tagliaezzo, com-pelling them to retire on Avezzano.

General Tonnez has left with reenforcements for

GENOA, Friday, Jan. 18, 1861. Troops embarked here yesterday for Naples. Two

I and the Princes who aid me desire the maintenance of peace and do not succeed in turning aside the storm which is rising, we shall have need of all our forces to defend ourselves. Do not indulge in any illusions. If we do not succeed in turning aside the conflict, you shall be engaged in a combat in which we must vanish if we are not willing to perish."

Addressing the Minister of War, he said:

"You must counageously endeavor to make the army what it ought to be for the future prosperity of Prussia."

The Paris correspondent of The London Herald sava The Paris correspondent of The London III and any this speech has created great sensation in that capital, and that the King of Prossia is aware that Denmark is only his nominal enemy, and the real question is whether France is to have the Rhine.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

In the discount market the demand was active, but not pressing, and the east bills continued to be taken a fraction below the Bank minimum.

Corros had been very active and prices had advanced. The week's business was 50,000 bales on the spot and to strive, at 95 for has and 102 for New-Orleans tree ordinaire. The stock was about 119,000 bales. When it im and rather dearch. Askins firm on the spot but weaker for lots to arrive. Coppus te ding downward. Otts easier for Whale. Rice drooping. Sceans dull. Tallow in steady demand. When a daily but unaftered.

Gen. Klapka was in the Principalities preparing for a rising in Hengary. The arms conveyed in Sardinan ships were to be landed in Montenegro, whence they would be dispatched to the Banat.

The trials at Beyrout had been concluded. The Druce prisoners were sentenced to death, and the Turkish to exile.

It is stated that the Porte was forming a sarmy of 50,000 men. exclusive of the reserve, on the Danabe, to be commanded by Omar Pasha. This demonstration is directed equally against the Principal sties and against.

Russia.

The reported attack by Montenes Ans, on the town of Spaz, had not taken place. It was intended, but was prevented by foreign intervent on.

of sustained.

The Globe says an influential firm is in difficulties, with liabilities estimated at from £300,000 to £400,000.

The meetings of the Cabinet will be resumed next.

NAPLES, Jan. 19.—Admiral Barbier de Tinau, with the remainder of the French fleet, left the waters of

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The Mondeur publishes a decree reducing from 40 to 10 francs per hundred killos the figure at which merchandise imported into France is taxed, according to the net weight.

taxed, according to the net weight.

A PRUSSIAN AND AESTRIAN ALLIANCE.
The Prussian-Austrian Gazzete again states that a treaty between Prussia and Austria guarantees to Austria the possession of Venice.
The King of Prussia on the lifth inst. met all the generals present at Berlin, and, according to the Gazzette, thus spoke to them:

'I have been called to the throne at an epoch full of dangers, and with the prospect of combats in which I shall, perhaps, have need of all your devotedness. If I and the Princes who aid me desire the maintenance of peace and do not succeed in turning aside the storm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The Funds on the 18th lowed increased dubbers, and in Consols there was a further of of per cent, the closing quotations being 912:1915 for money of 1910 917 for account.

270,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Bank on Friday for America.

The weekly returns of the Bunk of England show a further
The weekly returns of \$400,023. The amount now held a

cient business done yesterday in Goods or Yarns to test prices fairly.

Businesvilles—Mesars Wakefield, Nush & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., Birland, Athya & Co. report; Flour dall and difficult to sell at the reduced quotations; extra State, 29, 26299; other brands, 29,6802; Wheat in small demand and a shade casier; Red Western, 11/40/12/4; Southern, 12,9811/; White Western, L. 615.3; Southern, 14/9/15/. Corn more freely offered and mixed obtainable at 38// Yellow, 38/638/6; White, 23/6/41/.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messis. Baring Bros. reports. Const market steady but insetive. Quotations unchanged. Rox continues dull. Rails. \$5.50 | Bars. \$5.50 |; Scotch Pig. 49.—Covyen in better demand. Strauss quiet, but closes tather inner. The firm at full prices. Common Congon 14103/14.—Shehits of Therenylix sells at 31/. Tallow firm at 59/9269/. Rick firm. Linners Cakes improving. Best barried New-York £12.5/; best bags £11.15/. Syenes On scarce at £104 for American; Con. £37.10/; Linserd in better demand at 23/1223/2. Whalskovs doll.

HAYRE MARKETS (for the week, including Jan. 16.)—Corrox had been very active and prices had advanced. The